LODGE BLOCKS URGENT PLEA FOR U. N. ACTION

Picket UN Today, 5-7, for Cease-Fire in Guatemala

Daily Worker

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Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., whose family owns blocks of shares in U. S. corporations accused of financing the foreign aggression against Guatemala, yesterday blocked United Nations action to end the Central American bloodshed.

As chief UN delegate of the Eisenhower Administration and President of the Security Council for the month of June, Lodge refused to act on a Guatemalan plea that the Council enforce its resolution of last Sunday, calling for an end to hostilities in Guatemala and forbidding UN member to aid the aggressors.

Using his office as Council President, Lodge bottled up the Guatemalan appeal, declaring he was taking it "under advisement." At the same time, he charged that Guatemala was appearing "to be a catspaw of the Soviet conspiracy to meddle in the Western Hemisphere" by appealing to the United Nations.

Lodge's reference was to the USSR's veto last Sunday of a move, engineered by the State Department, to pigeon-hole Guatemala's call for peace in the State Department-dominated Organization of American States, which at the Caracas Conference earlier this year had adopted Secretary Dulles' resolution aimed at Guatemala.

Lodge also argued in support of his individual and unilateral tabling of the Guatemalan appeal that it was "not appropriate" for the Security Council to do anything more in respect to Guatemala.

Defying Lodge, the Guatemalan delegation filed his demand for an immediate meeting of the Council with UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold shortly after noon yesterday.

Lodge repeated the official Eisenhower Administration view, that "the situation in Guatemala is clearly a civil war—and not an international war." He argued that "to request new meetings, would raise doubts as to the good faith of those who make such requests."

The Eisenhower delegate, who as Republican Senator from Massachusetts first used the "Communist" charge to defend the United Fruit Company's interests in Guatemala, pretended that the fighting might have been a Guatemalan trick.

"Many persons will 'wonder,'"

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Chilean Congress Votes Protest To U. S. Against Guatemala Invasion

The Chilean Chamber of Deputies voted yesterday, 34 to 15, to protest to the U. S. House of Representatives against the invasion of Guatemala. The Honduran Federation of University Students last night decided to stand beside the Guatemalan government, and announced that they would sponsor a protest demonstration today.

The resolution called on the government to "defend vigorously all international treaties and principles of international law which safeguards Guatemala's independence."

The resolution also asked that the U. S. House of Representatives be advised of the "profound preoccupation with which the democratic and anti-totalitarian forces represented in the Chilean chamber of deputies view the aggression

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Army of Guatemala Repulses Foe

By ALFREDO GUERRA BORGES
Editor, Tribuna Popular

GUATEMALA CITY, June 24.—The Army High Command announced in a bulletin last night that invading forces were dislodged yesterday from the town of Gualan after intense mortar and artillery fire. The enemy, it was announced, retreated under pressure.

Land and sea attacks in the Puerto Barrios area were repulsed by counterattacking government troops, cutting into the enemy ranks as they fled toward the Honduras border.

Near the city of Chiquimula, Guatemalan Army units crushed an invading force which had to break and retreat toward the town of Quezalteheque close to the frontier of Honduras. As a result of these actions the enemy has suffered many casualties and the loss of material, including ammunition dumps, trucks, documents and armaments.

Exclusive

This morning, pirate aircraft attacked the gasoline deposits in this city until they were chased by government anti-aircraft fire. All news coming from the enemy radio in Honduras to the effect that the enemy invasion was a military success is false. The government is in full control of the situation here, and the people have organized themselves into brigades and are ready to bear arms if necessary. Business establishments, and government offices are functioning normally in Guatemala City.

Students in Montevideo, Santiago, Buenos Aires and Havana have extended their hands to the Federation of Guatemalan Students.

The University of Cuba named President Arbenz for a special honor. Crowds of Cubans stoned the offices of the United Press and the North American Electric Co. in protest against U. S. government complicity in the aggression.

Peace Council Warns of War Provocation

"U. S. boys may be fighting on Central American soil unless the people use their full energies to halt the invasion of Guatemala," the New York Peace Council of the American Peace Crusade warned yesterday.

"Now it is alleged," the council continued, "that Honduras, base of the forces invading Guatemala, has been bombed by Guatemala. It is significant that the report of this incident came from the U. S. Embassy at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. This may well be the "incident" aggressive forces have been looking for to incite an official war between these two countries. In such a case the U. S is committed by a mutual security pack to fight on the side of Honduras.

"These latest events make it a matter of vital necessity for all New Yorkers to participate in the Peace Vivil before the United Nations today (Thursday) from 5 to 7 p.m. The UN is at 42nd St. and First Ave.

The Peace Vigil, sponsored by the New York Peace Council, will demand: (1) that the UN enforce its cease fire resolution and halt the invasion of Guatemala, and (2) that the U. S. halt all shipment of arms to Nicaragua and Honduras, bases of the invasion.

The Peace Vigil will be held rain or shine, it was announced.

Washington Paper Gives Chapter, Verse On Stoolpigeon Paul Crouch's Lies

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23.—New evidence of perjured testimony by Paul Crouch, professional stoolpigeon for the Justice Department was revealed today in a story broken by the Washington Daily News.

The new data appeared in a brief submitted tod the Justice Department asking withdrawal of deportation order against cartoonist Jacob Burck. Crouch was a witness against Burck. Crouch was also a witness in the current trial of Joseph Kuzma and his fellow Smith Act defendents in Philadelphia.

The examples of lying testimony included:

Crouch had testified he disavowed communism in 1946 in the presence of Texas Judge Oscar C. Dancy. Judge Dancy swears in an affadavit:

"I feel positive that I have never met Paul Crouch in my life. . . . He said that I was a personal friend of his. This is not true. . . . I am positive that I never (discussed communism) with Paul Crouch. . . ."

Crouch testified he was an editor of the Miami Herald. Officials of the Herald swear he was employed in the paper's mechanical department and had never done any editorial work for them.

Crouch testified he worked for the Miami Daily News "in a supervisory capacity in connection with copy production" and wrote "feature articles." Officials of the News swear Crouch supervised nobody and nothing, that he was a teletype tape cutter and never wrote anything for them.

Crouch testified he lost his job at Pan American World Airways in 1946 under pressure from a Communist run union. But the brief shows that Pan American fired him for saying he served honorably in the U.S. Army whereas he had been court martialed.

Other examples of Crouch's lying cited in the brief show:

Crouch testified on one occasion on having transmitted secret U.S. military information to Russia. In another hearing he testified, "I have not at any time stated that I obtained military secrets for the Soviet Union."

Crouch testified that the Communist Party ordered the end of a strike at North American Aviation Co. "about a week or 10 days after the invasion of the Soviet Union" on June 22, 1941. That strike ended on June 11, 1941.

Crouch testified he was "state publicity director for the CIO" in Florida, in early 1947. Charles L. Cowl, CIO Director for the CIO in Florida submitted an affadavit saying: "This statement is patently untrue for no such title or position has ever existed . . . since my coming here in 1946."

Crouch receives $25 a day from the government for travelling around the country and giving the above type of testimony to deport foreign born workers, or imprison Communists and other workers who have honorably served their country and the working people.

Time Won for Hearings on Brownell Anti-Union Bills

—See Page 3

Oliver Freeman's Story—Record Shows How Negro Youth Was Framed on Murder Charge

By ABNER W. BERRY

EVEN if the police had never arrested John Francis Roche, and even if Roche had not claimed a connection with the killing of Mrs. Dorothy Brown on July 25, 1952, the man who was convicted and sentenced for the slaying should never have been convicted. For the word "frame" was on the case of The People vs. Oliver Freeman right from the beginning. Freeman is now serving a 10-to-20-year sentence for the death of Mrs. Brown, a 23-year-old housewife.

Skipping over the fact that Roche is known to have included the Brown death in a series of admissions, and overlooking the fact that the Queens District Attorney's Office and the press have collaborated in burying new evidence favoring Freeman, let us go to the record.

When young Freeman, then only 17, was arrested at 5 a. m. Sunday, Sept. 7, 1952, the city was riding the crest of a synthetic "crime wave" whipped up by the commercial press. Combing through complaints filed in police stations throughout the city, news-hawks caught in the summer doldrums quickened the readers' pulses with hair-raising stories of prowlers, purse-snatchers and muggers. The culprits in these stories were invariably Negroes. Reacting to these stories, some Queens communities had proposed organizing vigilante patrols.

It was in this atmosphere that Freeman was arrested. Although he was arrested on Sunday, the story of the arrest broke on the following Tuesday, after he had been arraigned in adolescent court the day before. He had been "questioned" by the police from the time he was arrested up to the time of his arraignment.

A COP'S IMAGINATION

The cop who wrote the "confession" and the police official who communicated the document to the press had a flare for lurid literature. Freeman was called "The Bat Man" for the first time, either by the police or the newsmen, and the name was said to have been given by neighbors "because of his nocturnal prowlings," read a story signed by Jack Tait in the Herald Tribune, Sept. 9, 1952. The same story, using a police source, said "Freeman . . . was nabbed by police when he assaulted Mrs. Helen Graber near her sister's home at 27 Furman Ave. (Brooklyn). . . ."

Actually there was no assault, for it stands to reason that if there had been, Mrs. Graber would have signed a complaint, or at least the prosecution would have subpoenaed her as a witness in the Freeman trial. There was no complaint and Mrs. Graber did not testify. According to Mrs. Ivy Beatrice Farmer, Freeman's mother, who lives at 111-29 167 St., Jamaica, Queens, her son had gone to sleep on a bus and passed his stop in Jamaica. Upon awaking and finding himself in a strange neighborhood, he asked the first person he met for directions. Mrs. Graber was suspicious of a Negro in a white neighborhood, and so were the police. Freeman was taken into custody.

The sleeping young prisoner was handcuffed to a steampipe, he told his mother, and confronted by a group of questioning policemen.

"Have you ever attacked any woman in Brooklyn," he said they asked him over and over. When he denied such attacks, he was punched in the nose and beat about the head with a rubber hose, Mrs. Ferrer quotes her son as saying.

Finally one of the questioners asked: "Didn't you attack a woman in Jamaica Estates?" and there followed other questions: "You did it, didn't you?" "You followed that woman and killed her, didn't you."

Punctuating their questions with threats and blows, the officers, according to Freeman's description of his interrogation, got the "right" yes and no answers.

"My boy told me," Mrs. Farmer told this reporter, "that he never told the police anything about killing that woman. They just asked him questions and told him to answer 'yes' or 'no' and they kept at him until they got the answers they wanted to the questions. The 'confession' was really their idea of what happened."

Armed with their "confession," the jubilant police gave the press their interpretations. To the Herald Tribune, according to the story previously referred to "the youth did not actually confess to the murder of Mrs. Brown. . . ." According to the Daily News, Sept. 9, 1952, Freeman "succumbed to an 'urge'" in connection with "the assault on Mrs. Brown." The police had to find a motive in some mysterious "urge" since Mrs. Brown's body showed no evidence of rape or attempted rape, nor was her purse disturbed. The cops were stuck for a motive, and they provided it with the name "Bat Man," lurid descriptions and the "urge."

Freeman told his mother of having been taken to the spot where Mrs. Brown was found. An officer who he said, was named "Phelan" pointed a gun at him while he did what other officers told him. Phelan, he told his mother, yelled to him at the time: "I hope you run; I want to kill you anyhow. Go ahead and run!"

WHITE SUSPECT

The official version of the case was weakened by the fact that a white suspect had been arrested some time before and beaten so badly by police that he is now suing the city for damages. No one knows why the police switched on Sunday, Sept. 7, 1952, to a Negro suspect. This angle ties in with some of the testimony at the trial.

Mrs. Patricia Kerin, before whose home the body of Mrs. Brown was found, said she saw Mrs. Brown twice on the day she died. Both times, according to those who were in court, she said Mrs. Brown was with a young white man with whom she was arguing. The man, it turned out, was not Mrs. Brown's husband and has not been located by the police.

It was also testified in court that Mrs. Brown's brain had too much alcohol in it for her to have walked up the steep incline as the "confession" says she did. It was brought out in the trial that there were no bruises or contusions on the victim's body, yet the police introduced bloodstained clothing which they swore belonged to the dead woman.

So under the pressure of the press-created "crime wave," the law enforcement officials "solved" a crime with a young, confused Negro, although the original description of the suspect must have been a white person. The crime had no motive. They got blood through the pores of the slain woman's skin. And although they told the press that Freeman had admitted some 20 attacks on women, no complaints in any of these "attacks" were lodged against him.

At the end of the trial which sent Freeman to prison for a 10-to-20-year term, the District Attorney declared that the conviction had "vindicated the police." But the holes in the D.A.'s case caused the all-white jury to pass up a murder indictment and reduce it to manslaughter. This in itself showed strong doubt of guilt. It was a doubt which should have been resolved in the favor of the defendants; instead, the police were "vindicated" at the expense of justice. And as long as Freeman remains in prison, justice in New York City, especially for the underprivileged, will be under a cloud.

Penn. High Court Yields to Georgia Lynchers' Demand

By RICHARD HENRY BARNES

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has ruled that Edward Brown, a Negro worker who has escaped three times from a Georgia chain gang, must be returned to that state to face the same lynchers from whom he fled. The FBI arrested Brown here after his third escape from a Pierce County, Ga., chain gang on March 31, 1952, and turned him over to the local police. Governor Fine signed the warrant for extradition.

The official "catchers" from Georgia are James Tracy, the Assistant Attorney General of the State of Georgia, two Deputy Assistant Attorney Generals, the Assistant director of of the Georgia State Board of Corrections, Jefferson Byan Hatchett. These gentlemen all appeared on behalf of the State of Georgia at the Brown hearing before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

David Levinson, Brown's attorney, brought out in the hearing that Hatchett devotes almost full time to the business of running down "several hundred" who escape the hell of the 98 Georgia "work camps" every year.

Five men, four Negro and one white, who served time in the "work camps," of Georgia, came to the court rooms of Pennsylvania and disrobed to show the marks of the lash on their backs, and the scars from the chains or "picks" that are riveted around their legs and ankles. Brown himself displayed to the court the visible effects of the "shackles and the pick," of "the staking treatment," the "sweatbox treatment," and the notorious "Georgia rack."

In a letter to Levinson in 1953, Brown wrote "I can't go back there I just won't if I be turn back. Some way or somehow I will kill myself before I get there because I know what awaiting my return to that state."

In the face of all the evidence, the State Supreme Court has this to say in its opinion turning down Brown's appeal not to be sent back to almost certain death!

". . . (The prisoner) offered evidence designed to show that he would not have access to the courts of Georgia if returned to that State. There was testimony that some years in the past letters to higher prison authorities and to lawyers written by relator (Brown) and other prisoners had been intercepted by wardens and guards and prevented from reaching the persons intended. It was claimed also that relator would find it difficult to obtain counsel in Georgia who would be willing to represent him and witnesses who would not be afraid to support him in his allegations of brutal treatment. But the testimony thus presented and the apprehensions thus expressed cannot be accepted and were not accepted by the court . . . as proof that if relator were now returned to Georgia he would be prevented from recourse to the courts of that State or to the Federal courts for the protection of his constitutional rights."

In the entire history of Pierce County, Ga., no inmate has ever been able, on his own, to file by mail or in person for an appeal, after he was put in prison. And in the whole state of Georgia, no appeal has been recorded in the last five years. In contrast, last year there were 108 appeals (for writs of habeas corpus) from inmates in the prisons of Pennsylvania.

Testimony in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court records described the following tortures suffered by Brown when he was serving at the Blackshear Work Camp in Georgia:

"THE SHACKLES AND THE PICK worn by prisoner cut flesh and bone, leaving scars which were exhibited to the judge in the court below. . . . Brown testified that during his imprisonment he was shackled with chains between both feet, that his right foot had to drag a 20 foot chain with a 15 pound ball and that his left ankle was encased in a pick . . . that a blacksmith removes the handle from a pick, cuts the eye out of the pick and then rivits the metal to the prisoner's leg.

"THE STAKING TREATMENT . . . they stake you out and stretch you just as wide as they can . . . and they nail a stake to this hand, a stake to there, a stake to your foot . . . putting a chain across your chest and stake to that. . . . You are stripped down to your body. They pour molasses all over you . . . and the flies and insects and bees . . . etc. . . . bite you. . . . Also they turn loose the dogs. . . ."

"THE SWEAT BOX TREATMENT . . . locked the prisoner into a heavy wooden structure about five feet high and some three feet square, thus no high enough to permit standing or deep enough to permit sitting. A small hole two inches in diameter is the only ventilation. . . . Prisoners are sealed up in the box for days in the 120 degree Georgia sun."

"THE GEORGIE RACK . . . is used to stretch a prisoner.

"With feet attached to an immovable hook and hands tied to a cable, a turning crank or a windlass to pulled the body to its utmost tension point and then released it—over and over."

Exhibit Tells Story of Historic Amnesty Fight

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

In a room on the second floor of the Jefferson school are spread the fascinating records of the amnesty fight begun during World War I, newspaper clippings, leaflets, letters, union resolutions and other mementoes kept by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

The exhibit opened Monday and the public may see it from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. throughout this week. Amnesty month continues to July 4.

The amnesty fight continued after the major victory of freeing Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist leader, released from Atlanta penitentiary Christmas Day, 1921, when President Harding granted amnesty to him and 23 other political prisoners. Debs had served less than three years of his 10-year term.

The breadth and popularity this great amnesty campaign achieved is visible here in concrete terms, suggesting inevitably the possibility of making today's amnesty campaign in behalf of Communist leaders and other political prisoners another great force which must be reckoned with in Presidential election campaigns, as was the case in 1920.

The "battle of quotations," the absurd and tragic legal methods employed today to send Communists to jail, under "conspiracy" charges to violate the Smith thought-control act—actually for employing free speech—are not new, it is seen. A cartoon of this early amnesty fight period showed a man behind bars, with the caption, "Prison For Your Thoughts."

DEBS

A reminder that Ethel nd Julius Rosenberg were electrocuted a year ago this month on charges of "conspiracy" under an old espionage law, and that Morton Sobell sits in Alcatraz as a result of that Korean war-time trial, is implicit

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MEANY ASKS TAX BILL END AID TO RICH

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23.—AFL president George Meany today urged the Senate to send back to committee for amendment the tax bills passed by the House. Meany asked deletion of provisions for tax relief "to special interest groups" which in this bill means persons getting income from stock dividends.

Meany also urged that if reductions are possible they be in reducing the rate on first bracket income or increasing the $600 tax exemption.

U.S.-Soviet Chess Match In Final Round

The score between the American and Soviet chess teams stood at 15½ to 7½ as the match went into its final round last night at the Hotel Roosevelt. Three of the four adjourned games were completed Tuesday evening, with Arnold Denker conceding a win to David Bronstein, while Israel Horowitz drew with Ewfim Geller and Samuel Reshevsky drew with Vassily Smyslov.

The second-round game between Robert Byrne and Alexander Kotov, which had been adjourned twice, ended in a draw Tuesday night after going to 107 moves and lasting a total of 13 hours. These two have still to play the game adjourned in the third round.

So far, Donald Byrne is the only American to lead his opponent in the individual score, having won two.

Last night's final round will be reported in tomorrow's issue.

STUDEBAKER AND PACKARD TO BE MERGED

Studebaker and Packard, last of the independent auto makers, announced today a plan to merge into Studebaker-Packard Corp., with combined assets of around $253,000,000.

Directors of both companies agreed to the proposal. It will be presented to stockholders at special meetings in August.

James J. Nance, president of Packard, becomes president and chief executive officer of the new company.

Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of Studebaker, will retain that post with Studebaker-Packard. Harold S. Vance, president of Studebaker, becomes chairman of the executive committee. Both Hoffman and Vance are 63.

Hugh J. Ferry, chairman of Packard, will remain as a director.

More Time Is Won for Hearings On Brownell's Union-Busting Bills

By JOSEPH CLARK

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Brownell bills "can only be described as the enabling legislation for an American-type fascism," the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) told Congress today.

Russ Nixon, UE legislative representative charged that a "sneak blitz" had been attempted to put over the union-busting package, in testimony before the Graham subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee.

Stung by this charge, members of the committee reversed their decisions to confine hearings on the Brownell bills to this morning and Friday morning. The committee also reversed its stand against hearing any other organizations on these bills. Previously it had informed the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers that it could not testify and that other unions had also been denied that right.

Today committee chairman Louis Graham (R-Pa) and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa) expressed "righteous indignation" at the very suggestion that they would limit the hearings or the number of witnesses.

Nixon testified calmly but forcefully in opposition to the Brownell-Reed bills H.J. Res. 527 and H. J. Res. 528. The first incorporates Brownell's proposal authorizing employers to fire workers whom the attorney general believes "to be disposed to commit acts of sabotage, espionage, or other subversion."

The second incorporates Brownell's proposal empowering the attorney general and the Subversive Activities Control Board (SCAB) to liquidate any union or any other organization which they seem infiltrated by Communists.

REAL PURPOSE

"The real purpose of the Brownell Bills," Nixon said, "is to give reactionary corporate employers a weapon to smash unions, to blacklist workers, to outlaw in this country any form of political expression that does not meet with the approval of organized big business and its representatives in government."

In several extended exchanges between Nixon and committee member Emanuel Celler (D-NY) the New York Congressman made it clear that the AFL is opposed to the principles of the Brownell bills. Celler quoted from the latest AFL Lazor League for Political Action publication showing that the government could use "communist infiltration" legislation to liquidate entire unions. Celler also quoted AFL president George Meany against the Goldwater Bill, which contained the same principles as the Brownell-Reed Bill.

RUSS NIXON

Rep. Celler then asked where the representatives of the AFL and CIO were.

The fact is that although all labor organizations are on record against this type of legislation most of them have not been alerted to the specific blitz by the Eisenhower Administration to put over the Brownell package.

The hearings were adjourned until Friday morning. At that time Nixon is due to conclude his testimony. Also scheduled to be heard are the Fur and Leather Workers Union, the Emergency Civil Liberties Congress and the National Lawyers Guild.

The AFL has promised to have a statement for the Graham Committee Friday, according to a committee spokesman.

Also appearing today was Pennsylvania Judge Michael Musmanno who testified against Herbert Brownell's opposition to outlawing the Communist Party. Brownell has favored the McCarran and Smith Acts to accomplish the same purpose but to circumvent the constitutional obstacles against outlawing a political party.

WHOLESALE FOOD PRICE INDEX RISES FOR WEEK

Wholesale food prices rose this week for the first time in a month, according to the Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., index, released today.

The index advanced 5 cents to $7.28, erasing part of the 23 cents decline of the three preceding weeks.

The latest index compared with $7.23 last week. $6.57 in the like 1953 period and was 22.1 percent above the pre-Korea $5.96.

Raid on ILA Hall Bared At Job-Snatching Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

Attorneys for members of the Independent International Longshoremen's Association yesterday questioned the Bi-State Waterfront Commission's failure to take action against a group of strikebreakers charged by the union with smashing its Newark, N. J., headquarters March 4 and committing violence against its members.

The raid on the ILA hall by men affiliated with the rival new AFL dock union became an issue in the commission's job-snatching trial of 143 rank and file ILA dockers.

Howard Goehner, ILA attorney, raised the issue after Pedro Rosende, strikebreaker, stepped down from the witness stand and fingered four longshoremen he said engaged in a March 17 altercation with scabs crashing a picket line at a Newark pier. Louis J. Caridad, strikebreaker from Bloomfield, N. J., testified earlier he received a knife wound during his fight with the ILA men.

Rosende testified he was riding in a car to the strikebound pier when strikebreakers leaped out and clashed with the ILA pickets. Newark docker, stating Venez- He pointed to Albert A. Venezzio, zio cut Caridad. He also identified Venezzio's brother James, Nicholas S. Colluccio and James Queli, ILA longshoremen, as being involved.

The commission had lifted work permits of the four ILA men and threatened to bar them permanently, along with the others on trial, if they are found guilty of violating the commission's union-busting rules.

Questioned by Boehner, Rosende denied that striking ILA men had accused him of helping to break up the Newark ILA hall. Boehner said several ILA men were seriously hurt during the raid by the strikebreakers and one is still in a hospital.

He told reporters later that the commissioin displayed its bias when it brought charges against the ILA pickets but failed to act against strikebreakers who raided the union hall.

The lawyer said he would file charges with the commission against the AFL dock group for these acts of violence.

Rosende, cross-examined by ILA attorney William B. Mischo, Rosende admitted Caradid and Tony Gonzalas, another strikebreaker, got out of the car "looking for trouble" moments before Cardid was allegedly cut.

Cardid and Rosende contradicted each other in their stories of the altercation.

Rosende seemed proud of his role as strikebreaker.

"Did you ever go out on strike yourself?" The ILA lawyer asked.

"There were strikes," Rosende replied, "but I always worked."

The trial will continue this morning in the sixth floor hearing room of the State Office Building, 80 Centre St.

Jewish Group Asks Support For Anti-Bias Bill

The Jewish Labor Committee urged the Board of Estimate to enact the anti-discrimination Sharkey - Isaacs - Brown bill. The measure which outlaws bias in all housing receiving government aid, will go before the Board today.

Walter L. Kirschenbaum, Committee public relations director, said:

"This bill, in effect, says eloquently: New York City will not soil its reputation as the capitol of the world, by permitting Cicero riots or Trumbull Park episodes to occur in our city. This bill will aid in the development of housing not curtail it. It will increase the possibilities of better housing and better community living."

Chou, Mendes-France Report 'Progress'

BERN, Switzerland, June 23.—Premier Pierre Mendes-France of France and Premier and Foreign Minister Chou En-lai of China met heer today to discuss the possibilities of a quick peace in Indochina. Both told newsmen they believed their talk had improved chances for peace.

UPHOLD JAIL TERMS FOR 'SALT OF EARTH' HEROES

SANTA FE, N. M., June 23.—The New Mexico State Supreme Court today ordered six members of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers jailed on charges of violating an injunction in a strike two years ago.

One of the six ordered to go to jail for 90 days was Clinton E. Jencks, interantional representative of the union.

The six union men had originally been sentenced to jail by a state district judge. A. W. Marshall, because their wives and children picketed roads leading to the strike-bound Empire Zinc Mine near Hanover, N. M., after Marshall had issued an injunction against picketing.

The picketing by the strikers' families is the subject of the motion picture, "Salt of the Earth."

Detroit Free Press Raps St. George Bill

DETROIT, June 23.—The Detroit Free Press this week condemned the St. George bill as "inadvisable censorship . . . a risky thing."

The bill introduced by wealthy Mrs. Katherine St. George of Tuxedo, N. Y., would give the Postmaster General power to cancel second class mailing rights for any newspaper, book, magazine or film he decides is "subversive."

". . . We see in this and similar measures greater dangers than the one the bill attempts to combat," the Free Press editorial declared. "It would be risking inadvisable censorship to place in the hands of the Postmaster General or any other public official the power to decide what is safe for the American people to read.

"It is embedded in the First Amendment of the Constitution that the people are protected in their right to express opinions, whether they are popular ones or not.

"To take away this right, or even a small part of it, would be a risky thing."

The paper praised Mrs. George's "purpose"—fighting 'subversion'—but maintained that this "can be adequately dealt with by proper legal methods."

Socialist Countries Win ILO Vote On Worker, Management Seats

The representatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries scored a smashing victory in the conference of the International Labor Organization at Geneva when by a heavy majority both the worker and management representatives of those countries were seated.

This was a stunning defeat for a group of employer and government delegates in the ILO following the leadership of the U.S. and for a group of union delegates there under the domination of the AFL.

Washington and the AFL, supported by the CIO, have been storming heaven and earth in recent weeks to prevent the USSR's "employer" and "worker" delegates from being seated, on the claim that they are not "independent" of the government and only add more government representation to the tri-partite UN body.

The pro-Washington group, for whom Assistant U. S. Attorney General Warren E. Burger was

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Guatemala Puts Idle Land to Work

(Following are excerpts from the pamphlet, "The Truth About Guatemala," by Helen Simon Travis and A. B. Magil. Mrs. Travis visited Guatemala in 1953 and interviewed government, trade union and peasant leaders.

(Magil visited the Central American country in 1951 and again in March of this year.

(The pamphlet is published by New Century Publishers.)

By HELEN SIMON TRAVIS and A. B. MAGIL

THE DEMOCRATIC progovernment parties in Guatemala are four in number: Revolutionary Action Party (PAR), with 24 deputies; Party of the Guatemalan Revolution (PRG) —16; National Renovation Party (RN) — 7; and Guatemalan Workers Party (PGT)—4.

The first three are middle-class and capitalist in leadership and have similar programs. They seek the country's development along capitalist lines and represent the interests of those business men who do not have ties with U. S. big business.

The Workers Party is the Marxist-Leninist Party of the Guatemalan working class. Its ultimate aim is the establishment of socialism when the majority of the people wish it; its program for the immediate future is designed to uproot feudalism, free the country from foreign imperialist domination, stimulate industrialization, and raise the living standards of the people. The party publishes a daily, Tribuna Popular.

The four parties have formed a loose coalition for electoral purpose and day to day political work. This has been largely a coalition at the top. In the latter part of 1953 the Workers Party began to advocate the creation of a United Front of the Masses (Frente Unico de Masas) to develop on a broad basis the struggle for agrarian reform and against imperialist aggression This proposal has been warmly supported by leaders and members of the other democratic parties, trade uinonists, peasants, business men, intellectuals, etc.

The Workers Party held its second congress in December, 1952 and for the first time ran candidates in an election in January, 1953. By March, 1954 it had more than five times the membership it possessed at the second congress. Over 50 percent of this membership consists of peasants, 30 percent of workers and the rest of middle-class people.

★

THE COMMUNISTS are a dynamic force in the country's political life. They are deeply rooted in the Guatemalan scene, in the labor and peasant movements. The party's general secretary, Joe Manuel Fortuny, is one of the founding fathers of the Guatemalan Republic, a signer of its democratic constitution. Communist "domination" and "infiltration" of government, political parties, trade unions, etc. is a myth and a fraud. What is true is that Communist workers and peasants spark struggles for better wages, land reform, defense of national independence, educational and cultural progress and other activities to make Guatemala a better place to live in.

In June 1952 the Guatemalan Congress passed the land reform law. This provided that uncultivated land and land not cultivated directly by or for the owners on farms of more than 223 acres was to be expropriated. Farms up to 670 acres are exempt if two-thirds cultivated.

Payment for the land is in long-term government bonds, bearing three percent interest, with the maximum maturity period 25 years. Payment is at the declared tax value, that is, the value which the owners themselves set when paying taxes.

Under this law foreign landowners are treated no differently from Guatemalans. President Arbenz has had 1,700 acres of his land and Foreign Minister Guillermo Toriello has had 1,200 acres expropriated.

The reason so much United Fruit land has been expropriated is that it has been the country's largest landowner and has deliberately withheld most of its land from production because it was profitable to do so.

★

ALL LANDS at present planted to commercial crops, like coffee, abaca, bananas, cotton, are exempt from expropriation, thus forestalling any danger of reduction of the total product.

Expropriated land is being divided among sharecroppers, agricultural workers, small peasants. A National Agrarian Bank has been established to help the peasants buy seed and equipment. An important provision of the law requires the peasants to request the land and to organize its division themselves. Thus the rural Indian is becoming a first-class citizen.

The recipients pay for their land over a 25-year period with a small portion of their annual crop—three percent if the farm has been received for life-time use; five percent if received for all time. This provision guarantees that all the land will be worked and that the plots will not be sold to any aspiring rural capitalist.

Guatemala's small—but growing—class of industrial capitalists favor the reform because they see in it possibilites of more abundant raw materials and a wider domestic marekt.

The workers favor it because it means higher living standards of their chief allies and a stimulus to industrialization, out of which will come more jobs and the possibility of winning better wages and working conditions.

The government leaders, the democratic political parties and all who want to see Guatemala independent of foreign domination favor it because it can lay the basis for a more prosperous diversified economy, which can begin to hold its own in the world market and cease to be dependent on predatory U. S. interests.

And already land refrom has produced results. In his report to Congress March 1, 1954, President Arbenz pointed out that "there are some peasants who have had net incomes of more than $1,000 during the first year of the agrarian reform" —this in a country in which the per capita income in 1952 was $186. The President told of peasant families that are now buying radios, shoes, new clothes, even perfumes.

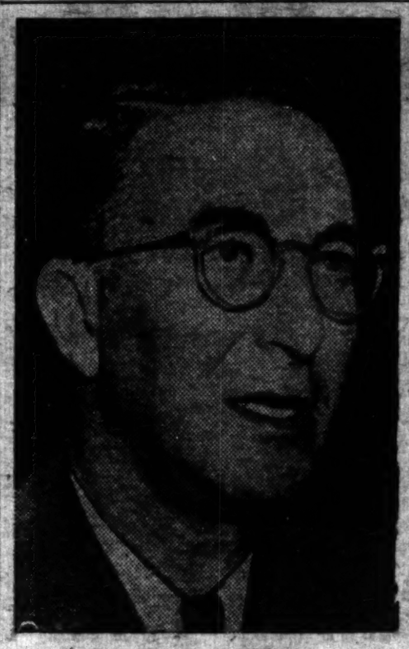
And thanks to the reform, the land is now being tilled more efficiently and previously idle land is being cultivated. As a result, Guatemala has expanded its agricultural output and become an exporter of products it previously imported. This has happened in regard to corn, rice and cotton.

All this means that trade and industry too are beginning to feel the beneficial effects of the land reform.

★

I WAS TOLD that at first some peasants resisted the idea of land reform. The landlords, with the help of reactionary members of the Catholic Church hierarchy convinced peasants that the whole idea was a ruse by which the "Communists" would rape their women, send their children to Russia. They were warned of dire con-

(Continued on Page 8)



KEFAUVER

KEFAUVER ASSAILS AEC GIVEAWAY TO POWER TRUST

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn) yesterday assailed the Eisenhower Administration for ordering the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to buy electric power from private companies instead of from TVA at a cost to the taxpayers of $92,000,000 to $139,000,000.

This latest giveway to big business monopoly was ordered by the President last week. Eisenhower directed the AEC to buy power from the Middle Southern Utilities and the Southern companies. AEC will obtain 600,000 additional kilowatts of capacity from the private monopoly instead of from TVA.

"Motivation of this directive," Kefauver charged, "was the well-known antipathy of the Eisenhower Administration for TVA."

The AEC itself admits, Kefauver points out, that the Eisenhower directive "will cost $3,685,000 annually more than the same power would cost from TVA."

"But TVA says these figures are too low—that the annual cost would be $5,567, 000 more," Kefauver added.

Since the contract is for a 25-year period, the Eisenhower Administration is taking from the American taxpayer $139,175,000 by TVA figures and at least $92 million even by AEC figures.

Commenting on this latest steal from the American public, the CIO Political Action Committee declared in its official publication:

"If the private power companies aren't solidly behind the Republican program next fall it will be the greatest case of ingratitude since the Biblical days of the nine lepers."

In his speech on the Senate floor, Kefauver said the President was "clubbing" the TVA for the "purpose of subsidizing a private utility."

Letters from Readers

Hysteria Campaign

Indianapolis

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am enclosing a headline clipping of the Indianapolis Times on the latest hysteria campaign in this state. A nationwide air alert was held on the pretext of a supposedly Soviet air attack. This old McCarthy line of propaganda is getting tiresome. I felt silly being asked to go to a shelter. I certainly doesn't hear of the people of Moscow having air raids, so why should we?

And that question is very simply answered. It is merely another form of fomenting war hysteria and uneasiness among the average citizen.

Sirs, I have been noticing the publicity by the American Peace Crusade on non-intervention in the Indochinese war and feel your paper should give it more attention. Certainly no other paper will.

I note with satisfaction that Indiana is well over half way in its goal for the Daily Worker and Worker. I hope your paper is rewarded with the fulfilment of that goal.

Thanks for being a paper that listens and speaks for the 19-year-olds those that have to fight these damn wars.

—B. R.

SENATE MAY ACT THIS WEEK ON TAX GIVEAWAY TO RICH

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23.—GOP leaders expect their tax bill to come before the Senate by the end of this week. A report just issued by the Senate Finance Committee on this bill shows that it would give corporations and private stockholders a $1,500,000,000 gift.

A stiff floor fight is shaping up if the Democrats make good their pledge to amend the bill to provide increased exemptions on income to benefit lower income groups. Senator Walter George (D-Ga) has indicated he will press to raise exemptions from $600 to $700. The GOP leaders in House and Senate have declared war against any relief for the mass of taxpayers.

The report of the Finance Committee estimates savings under its bill to "corporations by about $630 million." And it figures "savings to individuals by approximately $850 million."

The catch is that "individuals" in the GOP bill are purely the 7 percent of the American people who own stocks.

Major savings to "individuals" in the bill are from reduced taxes on dividends. This is defended on the grounds that corporations are already taxed, so why tax dividend payments? This means that since corporations pass on their tax expenses to the consumers, with the cuts in dividend taxes the big business interests will get the biggest windfall since the days of McKinley.

The Finance Committee report emphasizes the need of "investment incentives." It argues for the cuts on dividend taxes because "capital which otherwise would be invested in stocks is driven into channels which involve less risk, to escape the penalty of double taxation." The idea is supposed to be that if the House of Morgan increases its stockholdings, the 93 percent of the population which owns no stock at all will get what trickles down from Wall Street.

Still another tax handout from Eisenhower to Big Business in this new bill is in the form of greater deductions for so called depreciation of capital values.

The CIO, AFL, rail brotherhoods and independent unions have all condemned the administration's plan to steal from the poor in order to give to the rich. This being an election year, folks back home are still in a position to influence the fight coming up in Congress on the tax steal.

Gold's Attorney Appeals Fine For Questioning Grand Jury

WASHINGTON, June 23 (FP).—Attorneys for Harold Cammer, one of the defense lawyers in the recent trial of president Ben Gold of the International Fur & Leather Workers, announced they will appeal Cammer's conviction on contempt of court growing out of the Gold affair.

Cammer was guilty of contempt because evidence showed last September, six months after Gold's indictment, he sent questionnaires to members of the grand jury who were government workers, asking their opinioins about the government's loyalty program. The jury had not yet been discharged.

Chief justice Bolitha J. Laws of the U. S. district court found Cammer guilty of contempt for that action and fined him $100.

In his opinion Laws stressed it was unlawful to question members of a jury while they were at work. He stated emphatically this would frighten jurors and raise questions in the minds of the bolden jurors.

The strange legal contradiction which had laymen puzzled was this: In the actual trial of Gold on charges he lied when he signed a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit, evidence showed that while the trial was going on FBI men contacted at least three members of the jury and asked if they received Communist literature.

After it developed at hearings in the chambers of judge James A. McLaughlin, who was trying the Gold case, that these jurors and members of their families had been contacted and that all the other jurors knew about it, two of the jurors were excused. But McLaughlin refused a motion for a mistrial.

As one well-known attorney put it to Federated Press: "Apparently it's all right for the FBI to contact a jury while it is working but not for anybody else."

Gold is appealing his conviction and sentence of three years in prison and is free on $10,000 bond. The NLRB has denied his union use of its facilities, not waiting for the final outcome of the case.

Final Argument Tomorrow on Jefferson School

Final arguments in the case of the Jefferson School of Social Science before the Subversive Activities Control Board are scheduled for tomorrow morning (Friday) in Washington.

Attorney Harry Sacher and Director Howard Selsam will summarize the school's case before SACB chairman Thomas J. Herbert, sitting as a one-man panel.

Eden Warns Indochina Can Spark World War

LONDON, June 23.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden proposed today that both the "free world" and the "Communists" guaranty the peace of southeast Asia. Eden, appearing before the House of Commons on the eve of his departure tomorrow with Prime Minister Winston Churchill for conferences in Washington with President Eisenhower, coupled his proposal with a grave warning that Indochina could spark World War III.

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United Nations or United Fruit

WILL IT BE United Fruit—or United Nations?

That is the problem that confronts our country today.

For the second time, the 3,000,000-population republic of Guatemala has asked the UN to act to halt the invasion of its borders by mercenary groups operating from military bases in Honduras and Nicaragua. It asks the UN to carry out its unanimously passed resolution for an end to the fighting.

It asks that the UN Security Council investigate the role of United Fruit Co. and act on the basis of its findings. Is this unreasonable?

• • •

YET, THE EISENHOWER administration, through Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., shouts back that it would be "Russian imperialism" and a "Kremlin beachhead" if the UN were to act.

But does this mean, in Lodge's queer logic, that for the UN to bring about a halt in the shedding of blood in Guatemala would mean "Russian imperialism" and a "Kremlin beachhead"? Is peace in Guatemala a "Russian" interest and not an American interest?

That the powerful United Fruit Co. with its half a billion dollars of capital, and its 50-year record of colonial profiteering in Guatemala, wants the war against Guatemala to go on is understandable.

But is the United Fruit Co. the same as the United States? Are its private interests the same as America's interests?

• • •

THE CRY of "Russian imperialism" by which Lodge and the press hope to cover up the United Fruit war should sound familiar to American labor.

Did not the Economic Royalists brand President Roosevelt's New Deal a "Russian-inspired" social policy? Do not these same labor-hating forces today call the economic program of the AFL and CIO "creeping socialism," with its origins allegedly in "the Kremlin"?

Did not the Tories prove in the 1930's that unemployment insurance was "inspired by Lenin"?

In fact is there any single AFL or CIO economic demand—like Federal housing, TVA and cheap public power, or Federal protection for the American farmer—which Big Capital does not label "Kremlin-inspired"?

• • •

THE STALL that peace in Guatemala means "Russian imperialism" is not fooling Latin America. Within the past 24 hours the parliaments of China and Uruguay have voted to brand the United Fruit war an act of "aggression."

When the Catholic Archbishop of Mexico City flatly denies that "communism' 'is the issue in Guatemala—a fact which only this paper presented to the American public yesterday—then we know that the "Russian imperialism" hoax is a dud up and down the Latin American continent!

• • •

WE MUST act to make the UN the force for peace we all want it to be! If Lodge can keep the UN from halting the United Fruit war with his irrelevant diversions against the Soviet Union, what happens to the hope and desire that the UN will help preserve peace?

Public opinion in the U.S.A should back Guatemala's appeal for the UN to halt the bloodshed in Guatemala! It is our own American interest to do so. Make the UN a force for peace in Guatemala.

PAUL CROUCH UNMASKED

THE TRUTH is catching up with one of the government's professional "anti-Communist" FBI informers.

Paul Crouch has made thousands of dollars helping the FBI and the Attorney General jail Communists under the Smith Act. e has helped smash families through deportation proceedings.

But Crouch has been caught in flagrant contradictions on the witness stand. Such conservative writers as the Alsops (New York Herald-Ttribune) and other papers have demanded that Attorney-General Brownell probe his testimony for possible perjury indictments.

Crouch figures, however, that the "red scare" will protect all FBI and government informers who make a career out of deceiving the nation about the "communist conspiracy" so that the McCarthyite conspiracy can march toward power. He dares the government to ditch him.

But can American public opinion accept this "rule of the informer"? Can it be indifferent to the jailing of the Communists on the basis of testimony of hired FBI informers ready to provide what the government needs in its political persecutions?

Amnesty for the Smith Act victims of the Crouchs is becoming a vital part of the nation's battle for democratic liberty against McCarthyism.

TODAY ABROAD

by John Pittman

Too Late for 'No Trespassing' Signs

THE JINGO PRESS rummaged through all the statements made in the Security Council session last Sunday, but found nothing better for its headlines than the petulant and picayune utterance of U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.:

"Stay out of this Hemisphere!"

Mr. Lodge, whose children's education was paid for partly from dividends of companies exploiting the forced labor of Latin American Indians and "mestizos," addressed these remarks to the USSR's Semyon K. Tsarapkin, whose children have no bloodstains on their tuition.

It is understandable that Mr. Lodge has a sound private reason for wanting the processes by which dividends accrue to him and his children to remain undisturbed. After all, he has a paternal duty. And the world loves a loving father.

But many people will not appreciate Mr. Lodge's efforts to use the United Nations Organization, and the government of the United States as well, to secure the patrimony of the young Lodges.

Least of all will the doting father's efforts be understood by the Latin Americans, who know of the Cabots' grip on the United Fruit Company and their connections through the House of Morgan with Electric Bond & Share, Grace Steamship Company and various other corporations interested in Latin America.

And there is that embarrassing article in Harper's Magazine of January 1930, in which our current chief delegate to the United Nations confided his conviction that "the tropical man always submits" and the rule of the "Northern" man over the "tropical man" must be "accepted as a fact."

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THE PROBLEM raised by Lodge's remark, however, goes deeper than the matter of father and children. There is some reason to believe that Lodge was speaking not merely as a father, but on behalf of the Cabots, Harknesses, Morgans, Rockefellers, et cetera, in a word, as the spokesman of a class.

The problem, therefore, is how to correct the mistaken notion of this class, that the hemisphere is their private domain, their manor land, around which they have proprietary rights to erect a barbed-wire fence bedecked with "no trespassing" posters.

We can be sure that other peoples besides ourselves consider this a problem. For the sad fact is that this business of claiming proprietary rights and building fences, once it is permitted to go on in respect to one area of the globe, feeds on success, and soon extends to other areas.

What began modestly as the Monroe Doctrine in the 1820's has now expanded into a Dulles Doctrine for Asia, Europe and Africa.

Mr. Lodge has just said, "Stay out of the hemisphere!" A few weeks ago, Mr. Dulles was saying, "Stay out of Indochina!" And a few months prior to that, he was saying, "Stay out of Iran!" And the newspapers during the last year have reported him saying, "Stay out of West Europe!" "Stay out of the Middle East!" "Stay out of Africa!"

The Freudians, of course, have an explanation for this: Mr. Dulles has claustrophobia, the fear of being closed in. But if this is true for Dulles and Lodge, it must be true for the Morgans, Rockefellers et cetera, that is, for the class as a whole.

The world is too small for them. If they have their way, the entire globe will be covered with their "no trespassing" signs.

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OF COURSE they won't have their way. They were born too late. Other peoples, other classes, have their own ideas about proprietary rights.

It will do no good for Lodge and Dulles to issue threats: a people's foreign relations is one of its sovereign rights. If the Latin American peoples desire to trade and enjoy friendly relations with the USSR, who is Lodge to tell them no?

Tsarapkin made no attempt to answer Lodge. He didn't have to. The Latin American peoples will give their own answer, just as the Asians and West Europeans are already giving theirs, just as Guatemala is answering him.

For the "no trespassing" sign infringes on the sovereignty of every other people in the world. And we live in a time of struggle for national independence.

A Senate Debate on War Spending

By JOSEPH CLARK

WASHINGTON.

YOU DON'T NEED a score card when there's a congressional debate on a military appropriation bill. You can tell in advance who's going to argue for what.

Last Wednesday I dropped in on a Senate session which was disposing of about 30 billions of tax-payer's dollars. And it was almost identical to a similar debate on the same issue I had heard in the House seven or eight weeks ago.

The Administration GOP spokesmen were defending certain very small military reductions while most Democrats, who spoke in the debate, favored increased expenditures. It's a debate with far-reaching importance for labor's part in politics.

There was Michigan's Senator Ferguson, spokesman for General Motors, upholding the Administration's planned reduction of Army divisions from 20 to 17.

Then up spoke Senator Douglas of Illinois and Humphrey of Minnesota, Lehman of New York, Kennedy of Massachussetts and Gore of Tennessee. All are labor-backed Democratic Party senators and each one demanded more money for arms, more troops abroad, more American boys drafted for the service.

These Democratic Party senators kept baiting Ferguson about the arms reductions until the GOP spokesman declared:

"If the Senator (addressing Kennedy) believes that America should use two divisions and place men in Indochina, and that we are going to war tomorrow, or within the forseeable future, then he should vote for more money and the military authorities should be asked to get more soldiers. But, as I outlined the situation previously, that is not the plan of the United States at the present time."

There in that exchange is a clue to the only sort of tactic that can save the Republican Party from the tide now shaping up against them in the November congressional elections. The tide is running strongly against the GOP at present.

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THE RISING OPPOSITION to McCarthyism, and disgust both with McCarthy and with the Administration for truckling to McCarthy, have swung voting power to the Democrats.

The business recession and the Administration's refusal to take any steps except those which help the rich get richer have swung still more sentiment toward the Democrats.

And then a big factor which swung public opinion still further away from the GOP was the threat of intervention in Indochina. The outcry against vice-president Nixon and Senator Knowland and Secretary Dulles for trying to shove us into the jungle fighting was louder than anything heard since the demands for a Korean ceasefire.

Only one thing could conceivably swing the tide the other way and that is for the Democrats to emerge as the champions of militarism and war. As I followed the debate last Wednesday it seemed that if the Democrats are not labeled as the war party it will be no thanks to Douglas, Gore, Humphrey and Lehman.

Were it not for the fact that in the public mind it is the Administration which is identified with the drive to intervention in Indochina the Democrats would already be in a bad way.

It is clear from this state of affairs that the Democratic spokesmen are still defending the Truman line of the Korean War despite the nation's repudiation of it, and are trying to commit Labor to the idea that somehow in the huge government spending for armaments and "little wars" is the solution to the problem of protecting jobs and living standards.

That they can still try to sell this line only reflects that they do not yet feel from the AFL and CIO that kind of pressure which would force them to think twice before they spout this more-guns, more war-line as their "critisism" of the GOP.

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FURTHERMORE, in the public mind, a number of Democrats have appeared as the opponents of the Administration's drive to get us into the Indochina fighting. This was especially so in the case of Senators Mansfield and Kennedy, who have criticized the colonial aspects of the Indochina war very sharply.

In addition, there have been some Democrats who did take a forthright anti-war stand, like Senator Johnson of Colorado. And only last week Democratic Senator Kefauver was shrewd enough to make an effective statement on this issue. Attacking Admiral Radford and other Administration spokesmen who have called for war, Kefauver said:

"The Administration includes within it a genuine war party, apparently even willing for the United States to go it alone in Indochina."

The influential railroad union's newspaper "Labor" strongly commended Kefauver for this

(Continued on Page 8)

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ALP Letter to Congressmen Hits Invasion

The American Labor Party yesterday denounced the invasion of Guatemala as a "threat to the peace of the world."

In letters to President Eisenhower and the state Congressional delegation, Morris Goldin, ALP executive secretary, urged the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution of June 20.

"We have long ago," the letter to the Congressmen stated, "alienated, through the operation of the Dulles line, the reservois of good-will the world over of which Wendell Wilkie spoke. Now, we are alienating the good-will of the Latin and South American peoples by a cynical policy of support for would-be Francos."

Guatemalan Signs In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—San Franciscoans this week found the steps of City Hall boldly emblazoned with large painted signs reading, "Viva Guatemala."

Three signs, painted on large granite blocks which lie alongside the steps, were in black. A fourth was painted in red.

Police called a five-man crew to remove the signs.

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ASP Rally to Protest Guatemala Invasion

A meeting to protest military intervention in Guatemala and Indochina will be held June 29 at 8:15 p.m. at the Cornish Arms Hotel, it is announced by the New York Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Speakers will be Elmer Bendiner, an expert on Guatemala; Kumar Goshal, Indian lecturer and scholar; Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, an authority on Africa, and Carl Marzani.

Time will be allowed for audience participation. Tickets can be obtained at the Council, 35 W. 64 St., SU 7-4677.

CHILE

(Continued from Page 1)

Guatemala is suffering and its dire consequences for the Inter-American system and for the international committments uniting the American world in this dramatic stage of history."

Uruguan students again demonstrated in Montevideo against the invasion.

Students at the University of Panama went on a 24-hour strike protesting the "foreign intervention in Guatemala." The students called a mass protest meeting in Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City's traditional forum.

In Santiago, Chile, workers' groups held demonstrations, and the Chilean Labor Central, with 500,000 members in 53 unions, called a nationwide work stoppage at 5 p.m. today to protest the "invasion of Guatemala."

France joined Britain, Norway and the Netherlands yesterday in refusing the U. S. permission to search ships for arms to Guatemala.

The U. S. Embassy at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, sought to provide a new "incident" by reporting an attack on Honduras by "Guatemalan" planes. The sole report of the identity of the planes came from the U. S. officials.

The Guatemalan Army was reported to have cracked the aggressors' drive along a 90-mile front and routed the invaders from several cities. The communique said the Army had "broken all enemy resistance" in the Chiquimula, Gualan and Puerto Barrios areas and declared the invaders "are in headlong retreat toward the borderline, seeking the protection of mountainous areas to elude the attacks of Army forces pursuing them without rest."

"Enemy groups which were cut off during the fighting have been captured without offering resistance," said Communique No. 5.

DOCTORS SAY A-BLAST CAN 'EXPLODE' EYES AT 40 MILES

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Four Texas doctors said today that a powerful atombomb explosion could cause the fluid in the eyes of witnesses 40 miles away to turn to steam and explode.

In a report to the 103rd annual convention of the American Medical Association, the doctors told how the eyes of rabbits were severely injured during atomic tests in Nevada—at distances of more than 40 miles.

What happened to the rabbits is of significance for human beings, they said, because rabbits' eyes absorb light as do human eyes.

They said the damage would come from watching the fireball, which is about "100 times as bright as the sun."

The lens system focuses light rays entering the pupils so that an image of a fireball is formed on the retina, they explained. Since the energy is absorbed in a small area, the temperature becomes high and the retina suffers tissue destruction and clogging of surrounding blood vessels.

". . . when the energy levels are very high, the fluid in the retina is converted to steam and the tissue undergoes a localized explosion," they added.

The doctors are: Victor A. Byrnes, David V. L. Brown, Heinrich W. Rose and Paul A. Cibis.

Birth Rate Higher, Marriages Fewer

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The nation's birth rate this year is topping last year's record high, according to figures released today by the Public Health Service.

The Service estimated 1,291,000 babies were born in the first four months of 1954, or 30,000 more than in the comparable 1933 period. Last year a total of 3,971,000 were born.

The Service said there is a definite trend towards bigger families, with three and four children.

The marriage rate this year has continued the decline that started in 1951, the Service said. In the first four months, there were 407,000 marriages, or 25,000 fewer than in the same months of 1953.

The Service said there have been fewer young people of marriageable age in recent years because of the low birth rates in the 1930's.

Jersey Candidate Protests Invasion

NEWARK, June 23.—Mrs. Anita Vigoda, Progressive Party candidate for Congress in the 12th District, called on President Eisenhower yesterday to adopt and enforce the policy of "hands off Guatemala."

LODGE

(Continued from Page 1)

declaimed Lodge with a cynicism rarely seen even in State Department circles, "whether the whole imbroglio in Guatemala was not cooked up precisely for the purpose of making Communist propaganda here in the UN."

Lodge's obstruction of the Guatemalan appeal for UN action recalled the fact that he opposed calling the Sunday meeting of the Securtiy Council. The meeting was called only after Guatemala had obtained the support of five Council members to place it on the aegnda. The Council members were Colombia, Brazil, the United Kingdom, the USSR and Turkey.

That Lodge had the support of influential circles in both the Republican and Democratic parties was revealed in Republican Senate Leader William F. Knowland's (Calif.) support of a proposal of Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) for a Congressional resolution to warn the Soviet Union to keep hands of the Western Hemisphere.

Johnson, introducing the proposal, urged that Congress notify the world the U. S. "will take whatever steps are necessary" in the Western Hemisphere against the alleged "threat of Communism."

Johnson's inflammatory remarks were expected to warn all Latin Americans of impending U. S. interventionist actions in their countries under the pretext of "fighting Communism."

In addition, Sen. George A. Smathers (D-Fla.) called for the Administration to give full support to the aggressors in Guatemala.

"We must see the people opposing Communism in Guatemala win this particular battle," he declared.

Ohio Smith Act Defendants Retain Mrs. Yetta Land

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The Ohio Smith Act defendants have announced retention of labor and civil liberties attorney Mrs. Yetta Land. The defendants' statement follows:

"Since Christmas, 1953, we have issued public, written and personal appeals to Cleveland attorneys to uphold the ethics of their profession by undertaking our defense. We are grateful that Mrs. Yetta Land has placed principle above fear and personal considerations to step forward in this important case.

"Mrs. Land was the first attorney to demand jury trials for Negro defendants in misdemeanor cases in Cleveland. In 1927, she won acquittal in St. Clairsville for defendants in the Ohio criminal syndicalist cases, the forerunner of these Smith Act prosecutions. In 1928, she won acquittal as defense attorney in the alleged sabotage case in Akron of U. S. vs. Paul Kassey.

"Also in 1928, she won acquittals in the Ohio Valley coal miners' alleged arson cases. In 1949, Mrs. Land served in a consultative capacity throughout the first Smith Act case at Foley Square, N. Y.

"Mrs. Land has come 2,200 miles from Arizona where she was recovering from a spinal operation. We hope and trust that other Cleveland attorneys will match Mrs. Land's courage by coming forward in the tradition of Tom L. Johnson to defend the free speech of all citizens.

"We also wish to express our public appreciation to W. W. Cavanaugh of Cleveland, who represented us in our fight for reasonable bail, and to Mrs. Thelma Furry of Akron who, in the absence of response from Cleveland attorneys, has been our only counsel for the last few months."

Workers Injured in Buffalo Tank Blast

BUFFALO, N.Y., June 23.—At least 12 men were injured today when a reinforced concrete tank containing clay burst at the Federal Portland Cement Co.'s suburban Woodlawn elevator. Some 30 to 40 men working in the area may have been buried in the debris, it was stated.

Warned H-Bomb Blocks World Pact

Dr. Vannevar Bush, wartime chief of the Office of Scientific Research, and now president of the Carnegie Institution, warned in 1951 that the manufacture and explosion of the H-bomb would hurt chances of a world agreement to ban atomic war, it was revealed yesterday.

Dr. Bush, as part of his testimony yesterday in the case of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, also told the Atomic Energy Commission that the decision to explode the H-bomb was a "grave error." He had urged that the H-bomb test be postponed pending the 1952 elections and further attempts to get agreement by negotiation.

ILO

(Continued from Page 3)

chief spokesman, hold that with USSR industries government operated, the management of those industries cannot be in the category of "employer" representative. The group around the AFL raised the old falsehood that Soviet labor unions were "government controlled" and that Soviet labor is "slave labor."

In the debate a substantial section of workers' delegates adhering to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions broke away to favor seating Soviet delegates. The delegates of India and other non-socialist countries took the same position. They saw the position of the minority of the credentials committee (against seating) as a threat to representation from both managements and unions of lands with nationalized industries and laborite government.

On a roll call, the report on the majority for seating of the USSR's management delegates carried by 105 to 79, with 26 abstentions. The vote for seating the worker delegates was 93 to 83, with 30 abstentions. A two-third vote was required to override the credential committee's recommendations. The opponents failed to get even a majority.

It was reported that worker delegates of at least six ICFTU affiliates voted against the stand of the AFL and the federation, among them Belgium and Switzerland.

Clip this number 97 and keep it safe. Tomorrow's Daily Worker will carry Number 98.

When you have accumulated 15 successive coupons — 3 weeks' worth of Workers and Daily Workers—you can get your pick of three major works of art and literature—just published—at half price. They are:

Paul Robeson's New Album "Let Freedom Ring," 12-inch L.P., 10 new recordings, Reg. Price $4.97. Our Special $2.98, plus 35c mailing and handling.

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Please note:

We will be unable to mail your gifts, unless you include postage to cover handling.

CUT THIS OUT

97

AND SAVE

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GRAND OPENING JULY 2

MORRIS CARNOVSKY (of "The World of Sholem Aleichem") *as guest artist for July 4 weekend*

NADYNE BREWER *and a fine cultural and social staff*

Excellent food prepared under supervision of Len Kitses

FINEST ACCOMMODATIONS

Special rates for July 4th weekend: $6.00 to $10.00 per day; $5.00 per day in Kinderland De Luxe Dormitory

For a vacation or weekend that offers a full program of activity as well as a restful atmosphere, make reservations NOW at CAMP LAKELAND, 1 Union Square West, N. Y.

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Everyone, Simply Everyone at 'Your Resort'

will be reading the

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July 1 to Labor Day ---- $3.50

One month ---- 2.00

Two weeks ---- 1.00

Beginning ---- and ending ----

Name ----

Vacation address ----

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Amount enclosed

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Mail to: Daily Worker, 35 East 12 St., New York 3, N.Y.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED

4-5 ROOM apt. Anywhere N.Y. Needed desperately by family moving to city. Call OR 3-5500.

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APARTMENT to sublet for summer. Three rooms in Williamsburg. Call EV 8-6739 before 12 noon.

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9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

CIO Has Films Available for Use in Election Campaign

The Film Division of the National Education Department of the CIO, 718 Jackson Place NW, Washington, D. C., announces it has on hand a number of films suitable for use in the coming elections including:

- Taft-Hartley, 13-minute CIO produced film on the dangers of the law.
- Joe Davis, American, a 13-minute CIO film on the need for Federal Employment Practices Commission.
- Our Nation's Health, a CIO film on national insurance.
- Don't Be A Sucker, a 20-minute film starring Paul Lukas, on the dangers of hate-mongers in America.
- You the People, a 25-minute Hollywood-made film on corruption in one city's mayoralty campaign.
- They Said Labor Didn't Count, a short film showing labor in Iowa protesting anti-labor legislation.
- Powers of Congress, a 13-minute film on the responsibility of each citizen in electing legislators.
- Government in Your Business a 20-minute story of a young veteran who decides to go into politics although he is opposed by his town's reactionary political machine.

FIELDING'S ANNIVERSARY TO BE MARKED TONIGHT

THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY of the great English novelist Henry Fielding (1707-1754) will be celebrated at a cultural evening sponsored by the American Peace Crusade tonight (Thurs.) at City Center Ballroom, 135 W. 55 St. Leading actors will present excerpts from his work. There will also be a discussion of Fielding's contributions to literature.

The anniversaries of the Greek dramatist Aristophanes, the Czech composer Antonin Dvorak and the Russian dramatist Anton Chekhov, will also be celebrated on the same program that night. These four immortals are being honored all over the world this year for their humanism and devotion to brotherhood and peace.

• • •

Fielding won fame through his humanistic novels—Tom Jones, Jonathan Wild, Joseph Andrews, Amelia. He expressed in his work the colossal contrasts provided by 18th century England: a poverty of appalling horror; and an urbane, cultivated ruling class full of confidence in the reasonableness of man and his capacity to master his problems.

It was the honesty of his response to this social picture that was to permit him to extend the scope of realism in the novel; it was the confident outlook of his class that was to provide the optimistic tone and texture of his writing.

Born to wealth, he had the great courage to speak his mind about the extreme poverty of the common people and about war when others of his class remained silent. At a time when

HENRY FIELDING

military adventures were looked upon by most members of the ruling class simply in terms of economic and political expediency, Fielding was able to write the following little scene in 'A Journey From This World To the Next.' He pictures "the celebrated Judge Minos" who stands at the gates of Elysium interviewing spirits who are making application to enter into heaven.

"A great number of spirits now came forward, who all declared they had the same claim, and that the captain should speak for them. He acquainted the judge that they had all been slain in the service of their country. Minos was going to admit them, but had the curiosity to ask who had been the invader, in order, as he said, to prepare the back gate for him. The captain answered they had been the invaders themselves—that they had entered the enemy's country and burnt and plundered several cities. "And for what reasn?" said Minos. "By the command of him who paid us," said the captain; "that is the reason of a soldier. We are to execute whatever we are commanded, or we should be a disgrace to the army, and very little deserve our pay." "You are brave fellows indeed!" said Minos; "but be pleased to face about, and obey my command for once, in returning back to the other world; for what should such fellows as you do where there are no cities to be burnt, nor people to be destroyed? But let me advise you to have a stricter regard for the truth in the future, and not call the depopulation of other countries the service of your own."

• • •

It is 200 years since Fielding died, but in that period few English writers have rivalled his breadth, his humanity or the massive sense of human confidence which his work carries. He is being honored this year as a great and very English writer whose books are still, after two centuries, vital expressions of the human will to peace and happiness.

Electric and the Rosenbergs

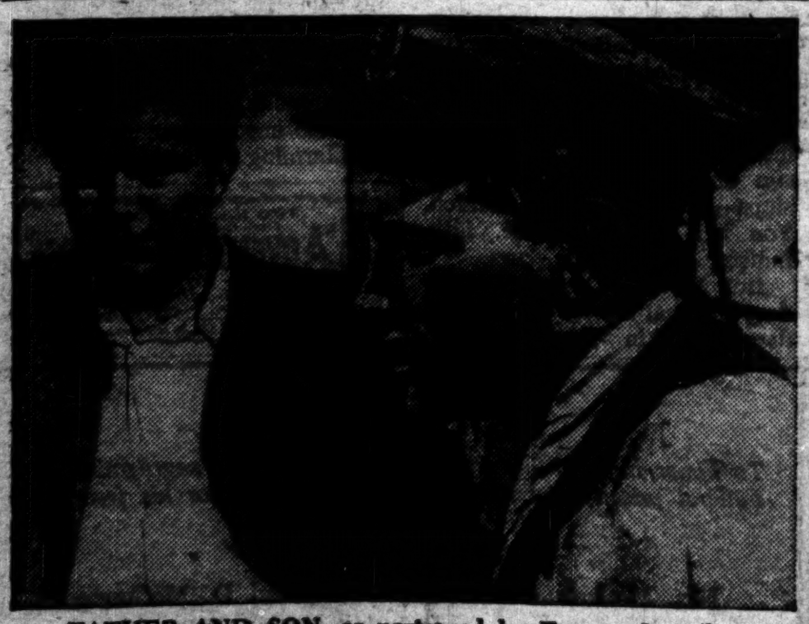
Since the night of
June 19, 1953
When the Sing Sing electric
Burned notches of measure
In my eyes,
It scaled my work
To their great size

Often, I
Who mealed,
Full of family,
And feeling fine,
Would say to tasks,
"I have no time."
But now
Each electric sign
Glares:
"Compare your time."

Every light bulb
That mourns in my ceiling
Shames
My "too busy" feeling.
And wall reminders
Key my working pitch
—Simple ones—
Like an off-on switch.

And, I know,
Surely, surely,
We will some day marble
The Washington electric
To a monumental view
For both of you.
And forever
Our American night
Will be jeweled
With your eternal light.
Rest in peace,
My sister and brother.

—R. M.



FATHER AND SON, as portrayed by Eugene Samoilov and Misha Mokrinsky, in the new Soviet comedy-drama in color 'Adventure of Odessa' now at the Stanley Theatre. On the same bill: 'The Crimson Flower,' feature length animated cartoon on the theme of 'Beauty and the Beast.'

Appeal to UN For Safety of Greek Prisoners

The Federation of Greek Maritime Unions (FGMU) announced that it had forwarded to the Security Council and the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations an urgent appeal from 500 Greek political prisoners in Itzedin Prison, Greece, located in an earthquake-prone area. The appeal demands transfer to another, safer location.

The prisoners' appeal, signed on their behalf by ex-deputy Tony Ambatielos, who is general secretar of the FGMU, and by educator I. Michalopeulos, is based on the fact that architects have condemned Itzedin as being unable "to withstand any external pressure" and that the prison director stated to a group of visiting engineers that "if the threatening earthquake should hit Itzedin, the rotting building will collapse before the guards have time to open the gates."

The prisoners, many of whom were previously victims of the earthquakes which razed Zante and Cephalonia prisons, said that they had already wired the Greek Government for "permission to live in tents until we are transferred to another, safer place."

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Another "Willie Mays Night"

WHAT MANNER OF TEAM are these Giants . . . on what meat does this our Leo feed?

You marvelled with the bubbling, exultant fans as you made the long and clumsy trip around the stands of the ancient Polo Grounds from the press box to the dressing room Tuesday night.

This was one it seemed they were going to lose. Milwaukee's 6-8 Gene Conley had them 2-1 going into the 9th and looked very rough. He is the pitcher the Giants nipped 1-0 in extra innings out in Milwaukee, which seemed to make it all the more unlikely they could do it again. There's a limit to these Merriwellish 9th inning heroics in the realities of big league baseball. And a team can't win 'em all, not even a team with Willie Mays.

The fabulous young man from Fairfield had accounted for the lone Giant run. First time up he seemed to reach for an outside curve and flip it around into the left field stands for homer number 21, third in two days. He roamed the outfield joyously for four flies, several of which took a bit of ground covering, reminding you of the ebullient sandlot youngster calling to the fungo hitter to "make them real hard, try to get them past me." He directed rookie Bill Taylor, in left field, with different hitters coming up. On a double off the right field wall by Andy Pafko, he raced into deep right center and without getting perfect position unfurled a throw which bulleted swiftly through the night to 3rd base as if radar directed. Pafko held at second and there was a belated gasp at May's throw. He is a gasp-producer all right.

But this is Willie Mays, just an amazing all-round young ballplayer, not Superman. After his homer, like the other Giants he couldn't do much with the lanky Conley's buggywhip stuff and meanwhile the Braves had eked out two runs off former mate Johnny Antonelli.

•

SO INCREDIBLE have the red hot Giants been lately in eking them out, that the fans starting roaring with anticipation before anything even happened in the last of the ninth. Willie Mays was due up fourth. Would he get to bat?

Lockman worked Conley for the walk and Leo had Taylor sacrifice him to second. Mueller came through lashing a single to left but Lockman had to hold at third. Now here was Willie. A minute later first base coach Fitzsimmons was calling time and running out to second base carrying Willie's cap. The young man had dumped a hit into right field to tie the score and had continued right on to 2nd, diving headlong into the base from 15 feet out to barely beat Pafko's throw in a cloud of dust.

By now the chess playing Charley Grimm would undoubtedly have accepted a draw if it were proffered.

A deliberate walk loaded the bases, pinch hitter Evers fanned for the second out and then came the night's final filip. Out of the dugout came Monte Irvin, the big hitter and run producer of the team, sitting it out in the throes of the most dreadful slump of his career, 26 times at bat without a hit. Monte hit the first pitch cleanly into center, rounded first and kept right on going for the clubhouse, a mild smile of satisfaction on his face. You'll give him that, won't you? Even you Dodger fans?

•

MAYS WAS OUT of the shower and dressing by the time you got inside the Giants clubhouse. The players still had to eat something, take a deep breath, and then get to sleep at an hour geared for the next day's ballgame at 1:30 p.m. batting practice for home team at 11:45.

The open faced young man who like Joe DiMaggio and some other great stars has no special heroic build, standing 5-11 and weighing around 170, said earnestly:

"I was SO glad it was Monte who did it! He's such a great hitter, and to go so long. . . ."

You suggested that the Giants were in good shape if they drove to the top despite a slump shackled Irvin, and he was bound to start hitting again.

"Oh," said Willie quickly, "But I won't hit like this all the time."

Did he actually reach out for an outside pitch in the 2nd and pull it to left for a homer, or were these old eyes fooling?

Willie pulled on his sports shirt, grinned and simulated holding a bat and going for a pitch.

"Sure," he said. "I reached out like this, it was a curve on the outside. . . . I'll tell you another thing, I was trying to pull that ball in the ninth, and it went off the end of my bat into right field."

Over at Irvin's locker, the powerfully built 33 year old Jerseyite said:

"It was almost like getting my first big league hit all over again. June 12 was the last time. . . ."

No, he'd never had a slump like this in his career before, not in the Negro Leagues, in winter ball, minor league or major league ball.

"I feel all right physically," he said, "It had to be just a question of time. . . ."

Did he have a "feeling" tonight as he went up?

"Nope," he said, "I can't really say I did. I was just thinking, come on now, it's about time. Just say the law of averages caught up to me, or me to it. . . ."

•

A SLIGHTLY smug looking Leo Durocher was explaining to a writer that there was no question about having Taylor bunt in the 9th. "Play for the tie at home," he barked, "Heck, I know they're not going to walk Mueller, and put the trying run on. So what if they do—my man is coming up next!"

Then he talked about "my man." He stopped barking and just talked.

"He does so many things," he marvelled, "Every day he does something else. Oh, why didn't I start writing down all the things he does. You just can't remember them all."

Could you compare Mays to any player in the past, you asked.

The skipper shook his head side to side vigorously and threw open his arms as though about to make a point to an umpire.

"How can you?," he demanded, "This one does something different every day. You can't even compare him to himself of the day before. He breaks the mold. . . ."

DEMOCRATS

(Continued from Page 5)

anti-war stand. That more labor leaders are beginning to see that this is a life and death issue for them was also evidenced by the strong column of William Shelton in the CIO News against the Indochinese war.

In the debate last Wedensday two Southern Democratic Senators, Lond and Stennis, both supported the idea of reducing the armed forces and withdrawing divisions from Korea and Japan as advocated by Ferguson.

The most recent Gallup Poll has shown that three out of four Americans oppose intervention in Indochina and the perecentage is growing. Woe to the party in the November elections which is fixed in the public mind as the war party.

And labor has the greatest stake in this issue. A decent tax progarm which will lighten the burden on the low income groups require a reduction of arms expenditures—a real reduction.

An adequate housing program, public health and a school expansion program all are barred if we embark on intervention in Indochina and similar adventures.

And labor's fight against Taft-Hartley, against the Brownell bills will be strengthened as the war hysteria and the war policies of the government are dumped by the people.

It's an old story but one that bears retelling, that labor's domestic program will be advanced by a pro-labor, which means a pro-peace, foreign policy. Now, as labor fights against McCarthyism it can and must come to an understanding that McCarthyism must be fought all around the clock, including McCarthy's foreign policies.

Labor political action for November will be spurred as it presses for a program of peace and cooperation on the condidates for the House and the Senate of the United States.

Illinois Towns Feel Unemployed Crisis

CHICAGO. — Chicago's official status as a center of unemployment changed last week. It was reclassified by the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security as an area of "moderate labor surplus."

The May report of the government on unemployment also revealed that a number of Illinois towns are in an extreme unemployment crisis.

These Illinois towns are listed in the 4B category, which means that 12 percent or more of their working force is unemployed: Litchfield, the Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort area, Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon is known to many Illinois citizens as the home of State Sen. Paul Broyles, the state legislature's noisiest "anti-communist." Last week, the Pressed Steel Car Company permanently closed its Mount Vernon plant, the largest single industry in the town.

The government report revealed that many Illinois town are in the 4A category, 6 to 12 percent unemployment. These are: Aurora, Joliet, Peoria, the Quad-Cities area of Rock Island, Moline.

AMNESTY EXHIBITION

(Continued from Page 2)

in some of the exhibits highlighting the operations of the espionage law during WWI.

Prosecutions after the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, one exhibit shows, under the espionage act, included Victor L. Berger, Socalist leader of Milwaukee, Louis Engdahl, Adolph Germer, Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, Socialist leaders. Dr. Morris Zucker of Brooklyn was prosecuted and sentenced to 15 years for a speech he made after the end of the war, and Dr. Marie Equi of Portland, whose work in cleaning up horrible conditions of agricultural workers' camps, also was prosecuted.

In an editorial four years after Armistice Day, on Nov. 11, 1922, in the New York World, on the death in Fort Leavenworth of Ricardo Flores Magon after serving five years of a 21-year sentence imposed under the espionage law. The World spoke fearlessly of the operations of this law:

Magon, it said, was "a Mexican disciple of Tolstoy," who engaged in revolutionary activities against the Diaz regime. "Then, entering the U. S. in quest of greater freedom to speak and write in the cause of Mexican enfrancisement, he was caught in the 1918 dragnet and received a maximum penalty for alleged interference with the conduct of the war. In reality, the article for which he was convicted had no bearing on the war with Germany except what was read into it by the prosecution.

"That, of course, was not unusual. In the heydey of witch-burners and unofficial spies, Magon was only one of the victims." The editorial described how after Attorney General Daugherty was informed by a prison doctor Magon was going blind, and warned by others he would die (he suffered from tuberculosis and endocarditis), Daugherty wrote that he and the President had agreed no executive clemency should be granted. And, said the World, he gave as reason:

"'He (Magon) regards his prosecution by the government as persecution and makes it appear that he is a martyr. He in no manner evinces any evidence of repentance. . . .' And the World, recalling that it was Daugherty who obtained a pardon for Charles W. Morse on grounds he was dying, though he was not dead yet and was about to be prosecuted again, asked if Morse was repentant. "Or," it said bitterly, "is the moral simply that it is better to break the banking laws whenever there is a profit in doing so than to fool with free speech in this land of the free?"

One of the exhibits shows the role labor played in the amnesty campaign, even sections that supported the war. A copy of a resolution passed July 25, 1919, by the AFL Central Federated Union, representing 500,000 organized workers in New York City.

It declared that "the signing of the peace treaty finds in American civil and military prisons over a thousand men and women whose offense is essentially of a politcal rather than a criminal nature." It declared their "further imprisonment . . . is contrary to the democratic idealism which inspired labor to fight on 'Flanders Field'" and was violative of traditional freedom of the country, and urged their immediate release.

GUATEMALA'S PEASANTS PUT IDLE LAND TO WORK

(Continued from Page 4)

sequences if they took part in "stealing" land.

It was hard to imagine this situation by the time I got to Guatemala, eight months after the law had been promulgated.

I attended two gala "entregas" (dividing out) of land in the District of Chimaltenango. The barefoot peasants were expectant, eager, as they waited to receive the parcels of land for which they and their ancestors had long hungered. On one farm they had sharecropped small, almost-barren plots, and paid the landlord 50 percent of their produce for the privilege. On the other they had paid for their scrubby land by working long months without pay on the landlord's rich coffee plantation to the south.

When the entrega ceremonies ended the peasants burst forth with spontaneous Vivas for the land reform, for President Arbenz, for Guatemala. Some said they would have to be paid, and paid adequately, if their ex-landlord hoped to get his coffee harvested.

•

NOT ALL THE peasants had yet worked up the courage to ask for their land. But land was being held in reserve for them, and they were sure to be encouraged by the happy experience of those who had received land, and had not been scourged for that "sin."

The agricultural workers' union has been spreading rapidly on the factory-type farms. The land reform has been a great impulse to this because a worker who knows he has the alternative open of getting land of his own is no longer afraid to confront the boss.

I visited one typical farm where some 250 workers had organized only four months earlier and were celebrating their first great victory—a wage boost from 35 cents to 80 cents a day. The secretary of the union voiced confidence that this would not be the end because "men can refuse to work for even 80 cents when land is to be had for the asking."

This rural workers' settlement had belonged to the boss lock, stock and barrel before the land reform, and one of the owner's most powerful weapons was the threat of eviction. One section of the new law makes such villages independent communities. The new mayor, solemn with his staff of office, greeted the visitors with toasts of rum which he and the other officials refused to share because they were so conscious of their duties.

•

TODAY IN GUATEMALA you see the old side with the new—you can see bent-backed peasants in colorful garb hauling huge loads of pottery or produce to and from the markets on the only beast of burden they have: themselves. You can witness the suprstitious ceremonies at Chichicastenango, where barefoot peasants burn incense to the gods of rain and sun and fertility on the very steps of the Christian church. You can see ignorance, filth, hunger, desease.

But you see changes every day, and that is why this oasis of democracy in the Caribbean brings hope and inspiration to millions of oppressed throughout Latin America.

The same barefoot, illiterate peasants today have formed hundreds of local land reform committees to divide the land equitably. In the Chimaltenango District I visited, where a scant 50 belonged to the Peasants Federation a few months earlier, 2,000 had become active. Peasants are no longer available as a "mass base" for anti-government revolts, as the Salama fiasco shrowed.

Guatemala City market women, who until recently were fierce opponents of the government, almost all of them actively "anti-Communist," now are joining hands with the labor movement. I attended an exciting meeting in the old, muddy, narrow-passage "Mercado Quemado," where market women threatened with eviction had called for the help of the CGTG. They got the help and won a promise of no eviction until a suitable new market had been built. They also won a promise of a nursery to care for the many tots playing miserably among the flies and rubbish. And they too were shouting gladly: "Viva Arbenz!" Viva la CGTG!"

Farm women starting with those on factory-type farms where the labor movement has been growing, are finally beginning to find out that they are citizens, that they can make demands for themselves. At first organizers of the Women's Alliance, a progressive group close to the labor movement, got the meek answer: "We just want to help our husbands." But now farm wives are holding their own meetings, raising their own demands for water, sanitation, medical care, schooling.

Naturally a government with an annual budget of $72,000,000 can't solve all questions at once. Two-thirds of the school-age youngsters are not yet in schools, although 15 percent of the budget is devoted to education—in contrast to 11 percent for defense! More than half the Indian population still cannot speak Spanish; they speak some twenty tongues.

•

CONGRESS and the government are still run largely by those of Spanish or mixed ancestry, and full integration of the Indian into national life is yet to come. But Indian peasants and laborers fill the galleries of Congress— as on the day I witnessed the swearing-in of the Army's chief. They are becoming active in land reform committees, in unions and in the Peasant Federation, and they are voting.

The national economy still depends largely on two crops—coffee and bananas, with the latter predominently foreign-owned. But the production of other crops is growing. Hand in hand with the land reform goes distribution of improved seed, government experimental farms and the encouragement of modern farming methods.

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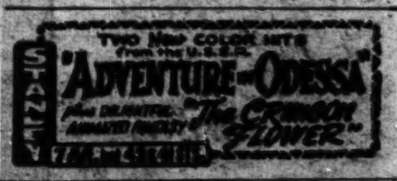

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